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Hongkong Daily Press.

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al1884

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Hongkong, 5th February, 1907. [al326]

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DEATH.
On the 4th October, at Cheltenham, Dr. HENRY LAYING late of Swatow. Deeply regretted. [1551]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, E.C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 20TH 1908.

To the public we venture to suggest, are entitled to some explanation of the Government's action with regard to the verdicts given by the coroners' juries who spent many days inquiring into the circumstances attending the deaths of several persons killed as the result of the collapse of buildings in the typhoon of last July. In both cases a verdict of manslaughter was returned against the persons who supervised the erection of the buildings. In the one case the person committed to take his trial on this charge was a Chinaman who had received no payment for his supervision; in the other case the charge was laid against one of the European architects authorised by the Government to practice in the Colony. An indictment was filed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL in the case of the Chinaman, he was tried at the last Criminal Sessions, and convicted. He was, however, sentenced to only one day's imprisonment, but the CHIEF JUSTICE clearly indicated that had the man been paid for his supervision, his punishment would have been more severe. So far as the evidence given at the Coroner's inquests went, the case against the European architect was on all fours with that of the Chinaman, the chief point of difference being that the European was paid for his work while the other was not. But the ATTORNEY-GENERAL it appears has not found a "true bill" against the

European. In the ordinary course, the case should have come on for trial at the Criminal Sessions, but when the CHIEF JUSTICE took his seat on Wednesday the ATTORNEY-GENERAL pleasantly informed His Lordship that there were no indictments on the file. The public is thus left to infer that a case in which great public interest centred has been quietly abandoned, and we may add the public has not less slow to make mudom guesses as to the reason. We have no hesitation in saying that it is contrary to the public interest that the case should have been dropped without a public explanation of the reasons. What other view can the Crown expect the public to take of the matter in the circumstances than that this is a glaring instance of partiality in the administration of the law? In point of fact this is the interpretation commonly being given to the matter, and it is much to be regretted that the ATTORNEY-GENERAL did not find some means of making public his reason for declining to file the indictment desired by the Coroner's jury. To suppose for one moment that the action of the Crown has been influenced by "fear, favour or affection" is absurd. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL doubtless had good reasons for thinking that it would be impossible for him to secure a conviction in the case. This in itself, however, constitutes a reason why a public explanation should be made. At the Coroner's inquiry it was pleaded on behalf of the architects that they were protected by the Government certificate that the houses had been built in compliance with the provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance.

"Now one of the provisions of the Ordinance of 1903 referred to in Section 100 which regulates the construction of walls and which reads as follows:—"Every wall constructed of brick, stone or other hard and incombustible substance shall be solid across its entire thickness, and shall be properly bonded and substantially put together with cement mortar or good lime mortar composed of good cement or lime and clean sharp sand, with red or yellow earth or other suitable material to the satisfaction of the Building Authority etc." The case therefore raised the question as to whether the architect is entirely absolved from responsibility when the Building Authority and the Medical Officer of Health jointly certify that a house has been built in compliance with the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance." For our part we do not think our government justified in giving a certificate in these terms. All that the Government can certify—and all, in our judgment, that the Government ought to be required to certify—is that a house has been built in accordance with the plans officially approved. But the terms of the Government certificate certainly cover a great deal more than that; and it would be of public interest to know whether the abandonment of the case implies the Government's acceptance of the entire responsibility? We are concerned only with the general public aspects of the matter, and would very much regret if our comments were read as in any sense a personal attack upon the architect whose misfortune it is to be so conspicuously connected with the matter. Nothing is further from our intention than that. We do not doubt that some good reason for the abandonment of the case exists, and all we desire and all we suggest is that the reason should be as publicly made known as was the fact of the Coroner's certificate of the architect for trial. We urge this primarily with a view to the maintenance of public confidence in the impartial administration of justice and, incidentally, in order that the general public may know whether, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, builders and architects are entirely absolved from responsibility immediately a Government certificate has been granted.

Admiral Emery, U.S.A., left by the German Mail steamer yesterday for the United States via Europe.

An interim dividend of thirty cents on account of 1908, payable on the 7th inst., is announced by Messrs A. S. Watson & Co.

Captain F. E. C. Ryan, of H.M.S. *Astrea*, has submitted a report to Government on his visit to the Keeling-Cocos Islands, in September last. In referring to Direction Island, which is occupied by the staff of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, numbering 21 Europeans, 45 Chinese and five Malays, he says the staff will speak very highly of the beneficial effect of the climate. The Chinese are principally employed

in building work, and will eventually return to Singapore. The Telegraph staff are very comfortably housed, and recent improvements include the addition of new tennis courts and a new cricket pitch. The difficulty of obtaining a good water supply is overcome by the erection of a distilling plant. By the recent installation also of a refrigerating and ice-making plant, the comfort and health of the Europeans has been greatly improved.

Mr. Herbert D. Gale desires us to state that he was erroneously described in our yesterday's issue as the Attorney-General of the Philippines. Mr. Gale holds no office whatever under the Philippine Government, but is engaged in the general practice of law in Manila.

Twenty-four subscription griffins for the Hongkong Jockey Club are due here from Shanghai on Monday, and will be drawn for that afternoon.

Yesterday's telegram to the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory reported the typhoon to be East of Southern Luzon moving W.N.W.

Two natives were charged before Mr. J. E. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday, with being in possession of a quantity of cartridges without a permit. Their defence was that they got them from a friend in Macao to deliver on the hillsides. Each man was fined \$5 or seven days' imprisonment.

The marriage arranged between the Rev. O. H. Knight, Church Missionary Society, Japan, second son of W. Duncan Knight, J.P., of Eskyina, Horsham, and Edith Elizabeth Thompson, eldest daughter of Captain R. Wade Thompson, J.P., of Clonskeagh Castle, county Dublin, was to take place in Dublin on November 17th.

The *Shojo Shimpō* predicts a temporary depression in the silk market. Its analysis is that the great activity of the past few weeks was due to speculative purchases in anticipation of Mr. Taft's election, and that the latter event being now assured, there will be a reaction until the large stock imported into the States can be digested. Already America has bought 20 or 30 thousand yen more than she had purchased in the corresponding period of last year.

The Chinese Minister to London was a guest at the annual Oyster feast at Colchester last month and in returning thanks, told a number of Chinese stories, one of them an apology for the brevity of his remarks. Once a well-known diplomat, he said, was asked what were the necessary qualifications of a diplomat. The answer was: "To study how to shut his mouth." The moral of that advice had always been impressed on him when he ate oysters. If they were to judge the diplomat by that qualification he wondered which was the cleverer—the diplomat or the oyster?

The public are eagerly looking forward to the A.D.C. production of "The Country Girl" in the first week of December. It will be a costly production for the Club, for special scenery, and dresses as well as new and original effects are required. Mr. John Robertson, as the stage manager, has undertaken no light responsibility, but the splendid proofs he has already supplied of his knowledge of stage craft abundantly assure the community that they can look forward to the performance of "The Country Girl" with full confidence that it will be well up to the high standard of all the previous efforts of the Club. The rehearsals are now "going strong."

Sir Robert Hart, the veteran Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, made his first public appearance in London since his return from the East at a dinner of the Paviors' Company, in the City, last month. In the interview he was admitted as a Freeman of the company. Speaking of the splendid hospitality of the Paviors, he mentioned a private banquet to which he was once entertained by some Chinese friends in Peking. It began at twelve o'clock in the day and lasted until five o'clock next morning, and during the seventeen hours there were 125 courses, of which he was able to say he tasted every one. Yet the following morning he took his coffee and bath as usual, and went through his day's work without sleeping.

Messrs Hughes and Young, of 55, Chancery Lane, London, forwarded to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on October 14 a letter to inquire, "whether any convention has been concluded between Japan and the United Kingdom similar to that concluded on the 19th May, 1903, between the United States and Japan, under which the protection of patents, designs, and trade marks under the Japanese Patent Designs and Trade Marks Law is extended to Korea." In reply, the Foreign Office states that His Majesty's Government are at the present moment engaged in negotiating a convention with the Japanese Government for the mutual protection of trade marks in China and Korea.

According to official reports, the experimental use of Hung-shan coal by the German East Asian Naval Squadron has been thoroughly satisfactory. The use of this coal brought to surface by the Shantung Mining Company, remarks a Berlin correspondent, will represent a considerable saving of money. Thus, in June, 1907, Cardiff coal was sold at Shanghai for £2 to £2 10s. per ton; Japanese coal sold at from 16s. to £1 10s. and the Shantung coal at from 17s. to £1 2s. a ton. Last June the new team of coal at Hung-shan was tested by being used as fuel in the electrical station at Tsin-tau, and the result was satisfactory, and it is believed that henceforth this coal will be supplied to the German warships in the Far East, as the Admiralty will not renew contracts for the supply of Cardiff coal.

An interim dividend of thirty cents on account of 1908, payable on the 7th inst., is announced by Messrs A. S. Watson & Co.

The late Dr. S. W. Bushell, C.M.G., who was physician to the British Legation at Peking from 1868 to 1899, and was known as the leading authority on Chinese medicine, left estate worth £11,721.

A notice in the advertisement columns over the signature of the Secretary of the Sanitary Board states that the Government engineering contractor is prepared to cleanse and limewash floors at the rate of \$1.10 per floor application being made to him.

Mr. Herbert D. Gale desires us to state that he was erroneously described in our yesterday's issue as the Attorney-General of the Philippines. Mr. Gale holds no office whatever under the Philippine Government, but is engaged in the general practice of law in Manila.

The Board of Finance at Peking has decided to withdraw the dollar currency from circulation. It is apparently not yet settled whether a limit of three or five years shall be set for this after the new tael currency is issued.

Foreigners and Chinese who were in North China during the Boxer rising in 1900 will not have forgotten the late General Mei Tung-yi, who protected foreigners at Tschang, Chihi, during that time and was afterwards rewarded with a gold watch specially sent from London, by the British Government. General Mei died in 1904. Now, says a Hankow exchange, by permission of the Chinese Government, the people at Tsingtau have erected a special memorial temple for him as a recognition of his services. General Mei was one of the very few high Chinese military officers, who did not believe in the Boxers.

Sir Patrick Manson, speaking at the inaugural meeting of the winter session of the London School of Tropical Medicine, said: nothing was so gratifying to them as to have had the support of the Government for the school, and he trusted that it would be continued. There were now half-a-dozen or more laboratories established in the Crown Colonies. That was a most creditable record for the Colonial Office. Those laboratories were only now beginning to bear fruit. There was now a scheme on foot to attack one of the gravest medical problems affecting the inhabitants of the tropical world—namely, ankylostomiasis, a disease which, in consequence of the enormous number of people affected, was one of prime importance, causing death and disabilities of all sorts, and one worthy the attention of Governments and institutions of a medical character under the patronage of Government. Lord Crewe presided at the meeting.

PACIFIC COAST CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE DELEGATION.

ENTERTAINED BY JAPANESE MERCHANTS.

During the past three weeks delegates from the Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, who accepted an invitation from the Japanese Chambers of Commerce to visit Japan, have been the guests of merchants of Nippon. The conference ended on Saturday, when the American visitors departed from the land of the Chrysanthemum, some to return to their homes in the States, and others to take the opportunity of visiting various places in the East.

One of the 22 delegates from America, Mr. N. H. Falk, is now a guest at the King Edward Hotel, and last night a *Daily Press* representative was favoured with an interview. Mr. Falk stated that the party of which he was a member landed with their wives and daughters at Yokohama, where they were met by members of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and after being shown the sights of the city and converging on business matters, they proceeded to Tokyo. From there they visited numerous cities, and everywhere were accorded a hearty reception. "They know how to entertain," said Mr. Falk, speaking of the Japanese. "And wherever we went, we were presented with some souvenir as a memento of the visit." During their stay the visitors and their wives and daughters were granted free passes over the railways, and although for many days they talked business from 9 a.m. till midnight, still time was made to show the Americans the sights of interest.

"Travelling from Tokyo to Kobe," said Mr. Falk, "we had to stop at many stations where tables were laid for us, and we were made the guests of the citizens. Champagne was everywhere. It was a corker."

Queens have jumped in Berlin.

LATER.

The Kaiser and Prince Buelow have had a two hours' interview at Potsdam.

It is officially announced that the Emperor listened with the gravest attention to Prince Buelow's report of the public feeling and replied that his foremost duty was to uphold the consistency of the Empire's policy. His Majesty approved of Prince Buelow's statement in the Reichstag, and assured him that he continued to have his confidence in him.

Socks have jumped in Berlin.

PORTUGAL AND CHINA.

LONDON, November 17th.

The stories of troubles in China with Portugal, and the despatch of a Portuguese squadron to Macao are unconfirmed. The two countries are negotiating about the delimitation of Macao.

PHILIPPINE LOAN ISSUED IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 17th.

The Philippine Railway loan at 4%, for \$4,000,000 has been issued in London at 95.

READING IN BED.

We all read in bed, but, according to the *Lance*, it is an "unhealthy practice." Dr. Hugo Feilchenfeld, Berlin, has recently made a study of the subject with the object of finding out exactly what harm is likely to result from the habit. He finds the chief danger is to the eyes, partly because the light used is frequently insufficient and so placed as to dazzle them, and partly because it is difficult to hold the book so that full benefit is obtained from the use of both eyes. This is more particularly the case when the reader is lying on one side. Again, there is generally a temptation to hold the book too close to the eyes, and this of itself tends to induce myopia. Very particularly is this result to be feared in the case of young persons whose eyes are not fully developed. For the reason boys and girls under eighteen should, Dr. Feilchenfeld advises, be strictly forbidden to read in bed.

Reverting to Japan, Mr. Falk said he was of opinion that the Japanese were going to do the shipping of the Pacific Coast. From that fact the British and American shippers could not get away. Their ships were now almost entirely manned by Japanese sailors, who laboured for half the money paid to whites, and thus enabled the Japanese shipping companies, who could build their ships cheaper, to enter for trade at a price with which European firms could not compete. Mr. Falk, who is accompanied by his wife, intends visiting Shanghai, and then returning to America.

TO-MORROW'S CONCERT.

Following is the programme of the concert at the City Hall to-morrow night in aid of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home (Arsenal Street).—

PART I.

Piano Solo..... "Toccata and Fugue D minor".... Bach-Lausig

Mr. E. DANENBERG

Song "Serenade of Mephistopheles" (Faust).... Gounod

Mr. A. N. CLOTHES

Violin Solo..... "Legende"..... Vonawaki

Mr. F. GONZALEZ

Song "Mon Coeur"..... Saint-Saëns

Mrs. BILLIUS

Piano Solo..... "Ballad in F minor".... Chopin

b. "Ven zia Napoli"..... Liszt

Mr. DANENBERG

Duologue "Collaborator"..... Daisy McGrooch

Mr. CRICKET LOGAN and Mr. W. WEST

PART II.

Musical Sketch "Wedding Bells"....

b. "Ma belle Marie".... J. H. Chalmers

Mr. J. H. CHALMERS

Song Cycle "In a Persian Garden".... Liza

Mrs. BILLIUS, Mrs. CECILIA LANE,

Mr. MOORE and Mr. BANK AUGUSTIN

Accompanist Mr. J. H. CHALMERS

Intermission

Mr. BILLIUS

Mr. CECILIA LANE

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 19th November.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR F. PIGGOTT).

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Re Chan Shan. Mr. Hastings appeared for the petitioning creditor and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared to oppose.

Mr. Hastings—I understand your Lordship has ordered a trial of issue?

His Lordship—Yes. The issue is proceeding now.

So Sing Pui was called and stated that he knew the debtor slightly before he sold the goods in question. Debtor came from Amman and went to the Yuen Wo Sing where witness saw him and his accountant. The debtor resided there from June to the end of September.

The master of the Yuen Wo Sing stated that the debtor rented a cubicle from him at \$8 per month. Debtor dealt in cinnamon and put up a notice.

Mr. Hastings submitted his friend had no locus standi.

His Lordship replied that he had already decided point.

Mr. Hastings then addressed the Court pointing out that his friend acting for the judgment creditor wished to obtain the effect of his judgment to the exclusion of the other creditors.

His Lordship did not think there was evidence of other creditors.

Mr. Hastings said the assets were \$14,000 and the liabilities \$9,000.

His Lordship explained that he had admitted Mr. Otto Kong Sing because he had raised the question of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Hastings argued at length that the estate left in Hongkong by the debtor should be available for the payment of the debts which he had contracted here. The question for his Lordship was whether the debtor had a domicile here. The three grounds on which domicile were recognised was ordinary residence, dwelling place and place of business. Debtor had resided in the Colony for three months during which time he had done business.

His Lordship thought that if the debtor came to Hongkong simply to dispose of the cinnamon then there was no jurisdiction. If he consigned the cinnamon to the Kwong Man to be sold on commission he did not come up on business at all.

His Lordship afterwards said that he proposed to make an order subject to this; that if he were not satisfied on the subject of jurisdiction he should cancel it.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing added that it was clear there was no residence in this case.

His Lordship said he would not grant an order on the ground of pure residence but if he was satisfied there was residence coupled with business then he would grant an order. He added that he would give a written judgment on the point.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING JUNIOR JUDGE).

A KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB CONTRACT.

The part heard case in which the Ham Sun Wing firm sued Tang Chee as a member of the committee of the Kowloon Cricket Club to recover \$744, balance due on a contract for the erection of the pavilion on the Kowloon Cricket Club ground was called. Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. W. Goldring for the defendant.

Mr. Goldring stated that the case had been definitely settled two days ago but since that time plaintiff had seen his solicitor and had gone back on the arrangement made. This was the second time that had been done. The terms were that the defendant should pay \$400 and each side bear their own costs, the defendant agreeing to abandon the counter claim. He did not wish to cast any aspersions but he fancied that there was some one in his friend's office who was continually putting plaintiff from settling.

His Lordship remarked that it was eminently a case for settlement.

Mr. Goldring said the plaintiff had been to Mr. Hazelton's office three or four times.

Mr. Davidson—Of course these are all ex parte statements.

Mr. Goldring—I am prepared to prove it.

Mr. Davidson said that his client came to him with a proposal made by Mr. Hazelton for a settlement, but Mr. Hazelton had no authority to settle the case. He told his client that the offer was ridiculous and that he should on no account consent to settle it until the counter claim had been filed. In the absence of the counter claim the plaintiff was entitled to judgment. Why, he asked, was the counter claim not filed?

Mr. Goldring—Because we understood that the case had been settled and the terms agreed to.

His Lordship—Do you raise the point there was a binding agreement to settle? The plaintiff seems to have acted without his solicitors, a foolish thing to do.

Mr. Goldring—Yes, an agreement to settle.

Mr. Davidson—Mr. Hazelton went and tried to get my client to settle.

Mr. Goldring—There was no quarrel between the parties until someone fostered the present state of affairs to run up costs. The first my client knew was the issue of the writ. My client is quite willing to settle the case if the plaintiff will finish the work.

Mr. Davidson—I should never agree to any proposal that did not give my client his costs. I submit he is entitled to judgment.

His Lordship—Although he has not finished his work?

Mr. Davidson—My client is prepared to do the work. I object to the whole counter claim in principle.

His Lordship—I do not think you are entitled to judgment on the pleading.

Mr. Davidson—The defendant has had plenty of time in which to go into this matter. Mr. Hazelton approached my client two days before this matter came on for trial.

His Lordship—The Chinese are not children though they may not know the law.

Mr. Davidson—As Mr. Hazelton was in a confidential position it was an unprofessional act. Mr. Goldring should have filed his counter claim.

Mr. E. H. Hazelton, architect, was called. In his evidence he stated that there had been no trouble between the parties until the writ was issued. Witness then stated that he saw the plaintiff on Tuesday afternoon last at his office and there he told plaintiff that he was to receive \$400 as soon as it was drawn and that he would receive the balance when the work was completed. Plaintiff informed him that he would go to his solicitors and get them to write to Mr. Goldring withdrawing the case. Witness also saw Mr. C. Cheo and informed him of this. It was agreed that each side pay its own costs. As to the counter claim he told plaintiff it would be settled.

Cross-examined—He thought it would take \$200 to put the premises in perfect condition.

Mr. Hazelton then addressed the Court pointing out that his friend acting for the judgment creditor wished to obtain the effect of his judgment to the exclusion of the other creditors.

His Lordship did not think there was evidence of other creditors.

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His Lordship explained that he had admitted Mr. Otto Kong Sing because he had raised the question of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Hastings argued at length that the estate left in Hongkong by the debtor should be available for the payment of the debts which he had contracted here. The question for his Lordship was whether the debtor had a domicile here. The three grounds on which domicile were recognised was ordinary residence, dwelling place and place of business. Debtor had resided in the Colony for three months during which time he had done business.

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His Lordship—Can I decide without hearing evidence of that point?

Mr. Davidson—if the counter claim is filed you cannot.

His Lordship—What is your counter claim?

Mr. Goldring—for the amount of this, and overtime.

Subsequently Mr. Goldring asked for an adjournment and Mr. Davidson therupon asked for the costs for the day. Ultimately his Lordship granted Mr. Davidson costs for the day and adjourned the hearing until Wednesday.

EMIGRATION AGENT DUPED.

Before Mr. J. E. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday in court a coolie was prosecuted by an emigration agent on charges of assault and robbery.

From the evidence it appeared that complainant approached the defendant at Yau Ma Tei and asked him if he would emigrate to Singapore. Defendant said he would, and was boarded and lodged by the complainant for three days. Then he was transferred to a boarding house in Hongkong, where he spent a day at the emigration agent's expense. After reflecting on his intended trip he decided not to go to Singapore and informed the complainant that he had changed his mind. He had an old mother here to support, he said, and if he went abroad he might never see her again. The emigration agent then demanded that he should refund the expenses to which he had been put, but the coolie informed him that he had no money. Defendant was then taken into the boarding house, soundly thrashed, and released.

His Lordship—Is he not anxious to hear it?

Witness—I can repeat it ten times if you want me to do so.

His Lordship intimated that he was not anxious to hear it so often.

Witness—I am only telling you that I could do if you wanted me to. I am laying my grievances before you because I know very well that these men are trying to stop me from earning a livelihood.

They said they were members of the Triad Society, and I could choose between going to arrest her. She was so frightened that she went into hiding.

At this stage witness, who was an exceedingly volatile one, confused the Court with counter statements that his Worship found it necessary to ask her to repeat part of her evidence.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAIRY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not entered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS Codes: A.B.C.
5th Ed. Liebers.
P.O. Box 35. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

A N 18 CARAT GOLD PENCIL CASE, between the Clock Tower and Blake Pier. Reward on application to—
Box 804.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1908. [1590]

WANTED.

WANTED HUMAN ADULT'S SKULL in Good Clean Condition.
Apply—
"PHRENOLOGIST".
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1908. [1591]

WANTED.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, BREMEN.
FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE I.G.M. Steamship
"GOEBEN"
Captain B. Wilhelmi, will leave for the above places TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 20th inst. at Noon.
For further particulars apply to
NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1908. [1592]

NOW READY.

THE IMPERIAL ANGLO-CHINESE DIARY. \$1.50.
THE IMPERIAL ANGLO-CHINESE DATE BLOCK.
75 CENTS.
KELLY & WALSH LTD.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1908. [1573]

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out under the following:

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th November:—

From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 7,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M. and finishing at 12 NOON.

On THURSDAY AND MONDAY, the 19th and 23rd November:—

From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 7,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M. and finishing at 12 NOON.

On TUESDAY AND MONDAY, the 24th and 30th November:—

From Stonecutters S.D. in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 7,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M. and finishing at 12 NOON.

On MONDAY, the 30th November:—

From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 10 A.M. and finishing at 12 NOON.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

C. W. BLACKWITH, Lieutenant, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1908. [1569]

NOTICE.

TO the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the

DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building, within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon occupied by members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon, South of Austin Road or those parts of Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIME-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room, all cubicle partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the underfaces of roofs, in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The backyard must have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carsied, painted, or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed but must be cleaned.

The Eastern Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilm Street and Peel Street.

Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Robins Road and a straight line drawn from the North and thereof through the Yammati Sea-ice Reserve to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

The Government Lime-washing Contractor is prepared to cleanse and lime-wash floors at the rate of \$1.10 per foot on application being made to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board.

A. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1908. [1561]

PUBLIC COMPANY

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND on Account of the year 1908 of Thirty Cents per share will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong, on and after FRIDAY, 27th November, 1908, or Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office. The Dividend will also be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, on and after the same date.

The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 24th instant, until MONDAY, the 30th instant, both days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares will be effected.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1908. [1585]

INTIMATIONS

REMOVAL

T HE Office of Mr. O. D. THOMSON, Solicitor has been REMOVED to No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 16th November, 1908. [1571]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

S T. ANDREW'S BALL, November 30th, 1908, and ONE PRACTICE DANCE, on WEDNESDAY, 25th November, from 5 to 7 P.M.

Scotsmen (Naval, Military, or Members of the Civil Community) desiring to forward their names to the undersigned.

No Scotsman can attend the Dance and Practice but as a Subscriber.

DAVID WOOD,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1908. [1589]

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.
From 10TH till 30TH NOVEMBER.

CHINESE, JAPANESE, and INDIAN SILK, CREEPEE, CANTON LINEN, EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, LACES, CARPETS, RUGS, DRAPERY, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

Kindly note that the above Articles are suitable for presents for Christmas and New Year.

Inspection early solicited.

D. CHELLARAM,

2 D'Aguilar Street.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. [1588]

THE FASHIONABLE COLOUR
FOR THIS SEASON is BROWN.

We Stock

The Latest Pattern DRESS MATERIALS in LIGHT, MEDIUM and DARK BROWN as supplied to Members of the A.D.C.

Ladies, please inspect our Stock before we are run out.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1908. [651]

COLD STORAGE.

T HE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager.

Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [43]

GRACA & CO.

(Established 1896).

No. 27, Des Voeux Road, opposite the P. & O.'s Office.

Dealers in Rare Asiatic and Foreign Postage Stamps.

View and Asiatic Postcards.

Novels, Cigars and all other Philatelic Goods.

Now on view a fine collection of 4,600 STAMPS for \$750.

Inspection cordially invited. 1373

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A S a going concern, a Large DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the most central part of the town, together with the unexpired portion of the lease of the premises. For Particulars apply to—

A. CAREY.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. [1567]

FOR SALE.

THREE GOOD BUTTERFLY CABINETS.

For particular address—

"ENTOMOLOGIST".

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1908. [1541]

CHINA EXPRESS CO.

3, DUDDELL STREET.

FOR SALE A Quantity of NETTING for TENNIS COURTS, etc., at less than half cost.

GOERZ-ANSCHUTZ, FOCAL BLANE CAMERA, PHOTO MATERIALS, DISHES and CHEMICALS.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1908. [1050]

WANTED.

WANTED.

B Y A GENTLEMAN, Unfurnished Room and Bathroom in good locality.

Address—

O. N.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1908. [1584]

WANTED.

O N Lower Levels for 3 months from 1st December, 1908, well FURNISHED HOUSE of 5 or 6 Rooms. Good Rent will be paid.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1908. [1493]

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

H. E. SIE F. LUGARD.

A

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home (Arsenal Street).

TO LET.

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1907
£18,114,624.

I. Authorised Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital 2,750,000
Paid-up Capital 687,500 0 0
II. Fire Funds 3,065,374 15 7

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. 1019

NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTERDAM & BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.
CRUZ, BASTO & Co.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. 1548.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
WM. MEYERINK & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 114.

NATIONAL GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. 1566.

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 13th August 1908. 28.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers, In all Boxes and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to SSSG. at £6.87 and £7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1908. 1445.

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 5 CARTRDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SLEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. 42.

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRDGES FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
CARLOWITZ & Co. Agents.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1908. 535.

SANG MOW.
RATTAN AND GRASS FURNITURE MAKER.

CHAIRS, TABLES, SETTEES & LONG CHAISE.
BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS in all colours on Sale.

All Orders receive Prompt attention.
59A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. [401]

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. [66]

DAVID CORSA & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY HOILED LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN TARPAULIN
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO. Sole Agents.

994

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA
OCHI, HOJO, NAMAZU, SAYO,
SHINNE, and KAMIYAMA. Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
KISHIDAKE, MIYAKO, and KIGYO
KOMATSU Coal.

HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI,
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MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,
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CHINKIANG: MESSRS. GOSLING & Co.
MANILA: MESSRS. MACDONALD & Co.
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Manager,
No. 2 Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1908. 716

THE SHANGHAI LIBEL CASE.

THE SENTENCE.

Great interest was taken in the action for criminal libel against Mr. Henry O'Shea, editor and proprietor of the *China Gazette*, Shanghai.

Mr. Justice Bourne in the course of his summing up to the Jury said: "If Mr. O'Shea could show that what he said was true and that he said it for the public benefit then he was entitled to the Jury's verdict. There were two points then to which the Jury had to direct their attention. The first point was as to whether the libel was true, and the second was whether it was for the public benefit that it should be published.

With regard to the truth of the charges they were in rather a more difficult position than they might have been, because Mr. O'Shea had not given the exact facts on which he strove to justify his libel. To make this quite clear he would explain that one of the charges was that Judge Wilfley had protected notorious swindlers. Now if it had been pleaded in writing that between certain dates and in a particular manner he had protected Black, and that Black was a notorious swindler and then a similar fact about other notorious swindlers, the Jury would want nothing to be satisfied of except that these allegations were true, and they would, on being satisfied, say that this libel of Judge Wilfley was justified. But they went rapidly over the charges one by one leaving the jury to decide how far they justified the libel. One of the most important matters which had been adduced by the defendant in support of his libel was the remarks which Judge Wilfley had said about Mr. O'Shea. His Lordship desired to say at once that he was going to deal with Judge Wilfley as a private person. He had every respect for the sister Court in this place, but what he thought it necessary to say he would say without the least compunction. There was the charge against Mr. O'Shea that he was disreputable and that he went over from the support of the Japanese to the Russians. With regard to the latter he said himself that he had been chaffed about that. About the first part—being disreputable—Judge Wilfley said that he came new to this place and gathered from his friends and from people he met what he understood to be the reputation of Mr. O'Shea and what he said to the people at Washington was exactly what he gathered from what people told him in Shanghai. Now the jury had to consider whether what he said was making a white sheep a black sheep, or whether it was making a brown sheep a little darker. The Jury must remember that when Judge Wilfley said these things of Mr. O'Shea it was on his defense. If they thought what he said amounted to saying that a virtuous person was a blackguard that would be serious; but if it was only a slight exaggeration, his Lordship did not see how this would help Mr. O'Shea. The Jury would remember that there was one other thing which was said and that was that Mr. O'Shea's paper did not enter the best homes. Mr. Wilfley no doubt knew whether these persons were not mentioned by Mr. O'Shea. The object of this case is to put an end to such libels as the Crown is concerned in this case, and as the Crown is concerned, we leave it entirely at your Lordship's discretion. The Crown is quite satisfied with such a sentence as will mark the fact of the libel, and the private complainant wishes nothing in the way of an extreme penalty. All the Crown desires is that in the interests of the public, and of the two Courts, the libel be marked as one which cannot be allowed.

His Lordship said that he had proved all the charges and had satisfied them as to the libel.

His Lordship said that of course if the Jury were in doubt, having given the matter their sincere consideration, and they still remained in doubt as to what they ought to do, they would give the accused the benefit of that doubt.

The Jury had one issue to try and that was whether Mr. O'Shea had shown that this palpable libel was true and whether it was for the public benefit. The jury would consider their verdict.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict. On returning to Court the Jury answered that they found defendant guilty.

Defendant had nothing to say, and sentence was about to be passed when the Crown Advocate rose and said: "My Lord, I think perhaps, it would be right if I would say that as far as the Crown is concerned in this case, and as the object of this case is to put an end to such libels as the Crown is concerned in this case, and as the Crown is concerned, we leave it entirely at your Lordship's discretion." The Crown is quite satisfied with such a sentence as will mark the fact of the libel, and the private complainant wishes nothing in the way of an extreme penalty.

The lawyers left a hasty note in the mouth of Judge Wilfley that he had the discretion of dealing with these persons as he chose, but it did seem to his Lordship that if Mr. O'Shea had criticized that proceeding with candor and sincerity he would have been justified in doing so. What his Lordship did not like was that there was a confusion between the literary examination and moral character. He did not see why that need have been done. If Mr. Holcombe wished to go up for examination, he did not see why he Judge Wilfley should advise him that he had better not. Judge Wilfley might have said that he had better come up again in six months. The examination and certificate made one man who has heard this case must have come to. When you wrote those words you must have known that you were writing a gross libel about a man who was just returning to begin his duties as Judge of the Court of a friendly nation here. I have considered the reason—I must say that there was something to provoke you—I have considered that I have also very carefully considered the remarks of Mr. Wilkinson, and the fact that the prosecution merely wished to have justice done, and do not call for a heavy sentence. I am very sorry it happens to be my duty to pass sentence upon you at all, but it is my duty, and I sentence you to two months' imprisonment as a misdemeanour of the first division.

Mr. Ellis—On behalf of the defendant I wish now to make an application. Defendant has asked me to represent to you that being in the position he is, perhaps your Lordship may say if he can be allowed out on bail for two or three days, for the purpose of making certain arrangements with regard to his business. Bail will be of such a character as will probably satisfy your Lordship, and also all the requirements and wishes of my friend the Crown Advocate.

The Crown Advocate—I have no precedent in my mind, and the responsibility is too great for me. I leave it entirely to your Lordship.

The other evidence which had been adduced in support of the libel. His Lordship referred to terms which showed that it had carried very little weight with him, and then proceeded to say that the jury had heard counsel on both sides and he had endeavored to direct their attention to the facts on which this libel was stated to be based. Now what they ought to do was to compare the facts with the libel itself and they had to say to themselves: "Can these facts support such a weight of opprobrium as we read in this libel?" This libel was not couched in calm words of reason, but in a hot blast of invective. The jury had to say whether this was true or half true, or if it was quite untrue. If they found that these things which were stated were true, they had to consider whether they were written for the benefit of the public. It was quite legal to discuss and criticize the decisions of judges, but such criticism must not be a cloak for personal spite or attacks on character. Criticism of their judgments was welcome to the Judge whose judgment was to do justice, but such criticism must be couched in language respectful to the Judge who was clothed for the time being with the power given by the State. Now his Lordship could not say that there was nothing to criticize; he thought there was a great deal to criticize; and he thought that there was a great deal for which Judge Wilfley could not possibly be blamed.

With regard to Judge Wilfley himself it was with the greatest reluctance that his Lordship said anything, but in the interests of justice he thought that he ought to say that a criticism which the *China Gazette* might have brought forward to the public benefit of the community, American citizens and the Judge

himself was that he need not have been in such a hurry and that if he had settled down quietly and without any question of lawyers, and if there were any black sheep, he would have had an opportunity of dealing with them as the question came along. It was not his Lordship's business to enter upon criticism at all, but he wanted the Jury to understand what Mr. O'Shea might have said in order that they might see what he had no right to say. A criticism of that sort and inaccuracy would have been the duty of any newspaper here to have it. But it seemed to his Lordship that particular libel went very far beyond that. It went beyond the bounds of anything the public benefit could require. A case might arise where a Judge ought to be removed from office. That was so, would not a sincere man, have gone about that matter in a very different manner? Would he not have stated facts in moderation and commented upon them calmly? Would he not have left those citizens of the United States resident in China to bring these more gross charges to a right way? Ought Mr. O'Shea here to have attacked the Judge of another nation in such a way as to bring his administration into contempt? Of course the Jury must weigh the evidence with cool heads and do their duty between the Crown and the accused. It seemed to his Lordship that the Jury must look at the charges and see whether Mr. O'Shea had proved all of them. If he had proved all of them, then they had to see if they ought to have been published for the public benefit, and if they ought to have been published in the manner in which he published them. Unless the Jury believed that it was all true and that it was all for the public benefit to publish them in this way then they must find him guilty.

Mr. Ellis asked his Lordship to instruct the Jury as to any reasonable doubt they might have.

His Lordship said that Mr. O'Shea published libellous matter. In the ordinary way he would direct the jury to find a verdict of guilty. Then the statute came in and said that the onus was thrown on the defendant and he had got to prove the truth of it and that it was published in the public interest. He must prove it all.

Mr. Ellis said that the Jury might have a reasonable doubt as to whether he had proved all the charges and had satisfied them as to the libel.

His Lordship said that of course if the Jury were in doubt, having given the matter their sincere consideration, and they still remained in doubt as to what they ought to do, they would give the accused the benefit of that doubt.

The Jury had one issue to try and that was whether Mr. O'Shea had shown that this palpable libel was true and whether it was for the public benefit. The jury would consider their verdict.

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The lawyers left a hasty note in the mouth of Judge Wilfley that he had the discretion of dealing with these persons as he chose, but it did seem to his Lordship that if Mr. O'Shea had criticized that proceeding with candor and sincerity he would have been justified in doing so. What his Lordship did not like was that there was a confusion between the literary examination and moral character. He did not see why that need have been done. If Mr. Holcombe wished to go up for examination, he did not see why he Judge Wilfley should advise him that he had better not. Judge Wilfley might have said that he had better come up again in six months. The examination and certificate made one man who has heard this case must have been given more than seven days' notice and that they had been dealt with in a harsh way, that would have been justified, but no more. Turning to the question of the Water-lover district, his Lordship said that the jury knew what had been alleged. There it seemed to him also that there was some degree of harshness; not that he could say that the Judge of the American Court was to blame, for what had been done was done legally, but there was a discrimination and it was a question of whether this discrimination had been judicially exercised. A celebrated English Judge had said: "Let us determine matters here so that they shall stand with the reason of mankind when debated abroad." It seemed to his Lordship that this matter had been dealt with rather too much in a hurry; it was like biting into the brown instead of picking off the birds one by one as opportunity offered.

The other evidence which had been adduced in support of the libel. His Lordship referred to terms which showed that it had carried very little weight with him, and then proceeded to say that the jury had heard counsel on both sides and he had endeavored to direct their attention to the facts on which this libel was stated to be based. Now what they ought to do was to compare the facts with the libel itself and they had to say to themselves: "Can these facts support such a weight of opprobrium as we read in this libel?" This libel was not couched in calm words of reason, but in a hot blast of invective. The jury had to say whether this was true or half true, or if it was quite untrue. If they found that these things which were stated were true, they had to consider whether they were written for the benefit of the public. It was quite legal to discuss and criticize the decisions of judges, but such criticism must not be a cloak for personal spite or attacks on character. Criticism of their judgments was welcome to the Judge whose judgment was to do justice, but such criticism must be couched in language respectful to the Judge who was clothed for the time being with the power given by the State. Now his Lordship could not say that there was nothing to criticize; he thought there was a great deal to criticize; and he thought that there was a great deal for which Judge Wilfley could not possibly be blamed.

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The lawyers left a hasty note in the mouth of Judge Wilfley that he had the discretion of dealing with these persons as he chose, but it did seem to his Lord

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SICILIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. W. Watkin, R.N.E.	On 22nd Nov.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	Capt. W. Hayward	About 26th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	OCEANA Capt. T. H. H. E. E. N. E.	Noon, 26th Nov.	See Special ADVERTISEMENT.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and MARSHESSES	Capt. A. G. Cubitt, R.N.E.	On 2nd Dec.	Freight and Passage.

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E. A. HEWETT
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SAMARANG and SOURLABAYA	" SHANTUNG"	On 21st Nov., 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	" SHAOHSING"	On 21st Nov., 4 P.M.
MARSHESSES, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK FOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, PERTH and PEETH	" CHANGSHA"	On 24th Nov., NOON.
MANILA	" TAMING"	On 24th Nov., 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	" CHIHLI"	On 25th Nov., 9 A.M.
CEBU and ILIOLO	" SUNGKUANG"	On 1st Dec., 4 P.M.
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S.S. BARCELONA	S.S. SEGOVIA	17th Dec.
S.S. ANDALUSIA		27th Dec.
S.S. SAXONIA	S.S. SCANDIA	8th Jan., 1909

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SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	" HANGSANG"	Friday, 20th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA	" LOONGSONG"	Friday, 20th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	" NAMSANG"	Saturday, 21st Nov., Noon.
TIENSIN VIA CHEFOO	" CHEONGSHING"	Sunday, 22nd Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	" TUNGSHING"	Tuesday, 24th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	" FOOSHING"	Wednesday, 25th Nov., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	" FOOKSANG"	Friday, 27th Nov., 1 P.M.
MANILA	" YUENSANG"	Friday, 27th Nov., 4 P.M.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

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FOR	THE CO. & CO.	LEAVING
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	" DAIJIN MARU" Capt. I. Sakai	SUNDAY, 22nd Nov., at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW	" SHOSEN MARU" Capt. I. Sakai	WEDDAY, 25th Nov., at 8 A.M.
		These new steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins Amidships. Unrivalled Tubs.
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Hongkong, 18th November, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATES OF SAILING.
MARSEILLE, HAVRE and BALTIMORE	" CANTON"	20th November.
BALTIMORE	" SIAM"	23rd November.
MARSHESSES, HAVRE and COPENHAGEN	" SIAM"	End of December.

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Hongkong, 12th November, 1908.

MELCHERS & CO.
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STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TIJMAHI	JAVA	First half of Nov.	AMOY	Second half of Nov.
TIJLATJAE		Second half of Nov.	JAVA	Second half of Nov.
TIKINI	JAPAN	Second half of Nov.	JAVA	Second half of Nov.
TIJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of Nov.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Nov.
TIJRODAS	JAPAN	First half of Dec.	JAVA	First half of Dec.

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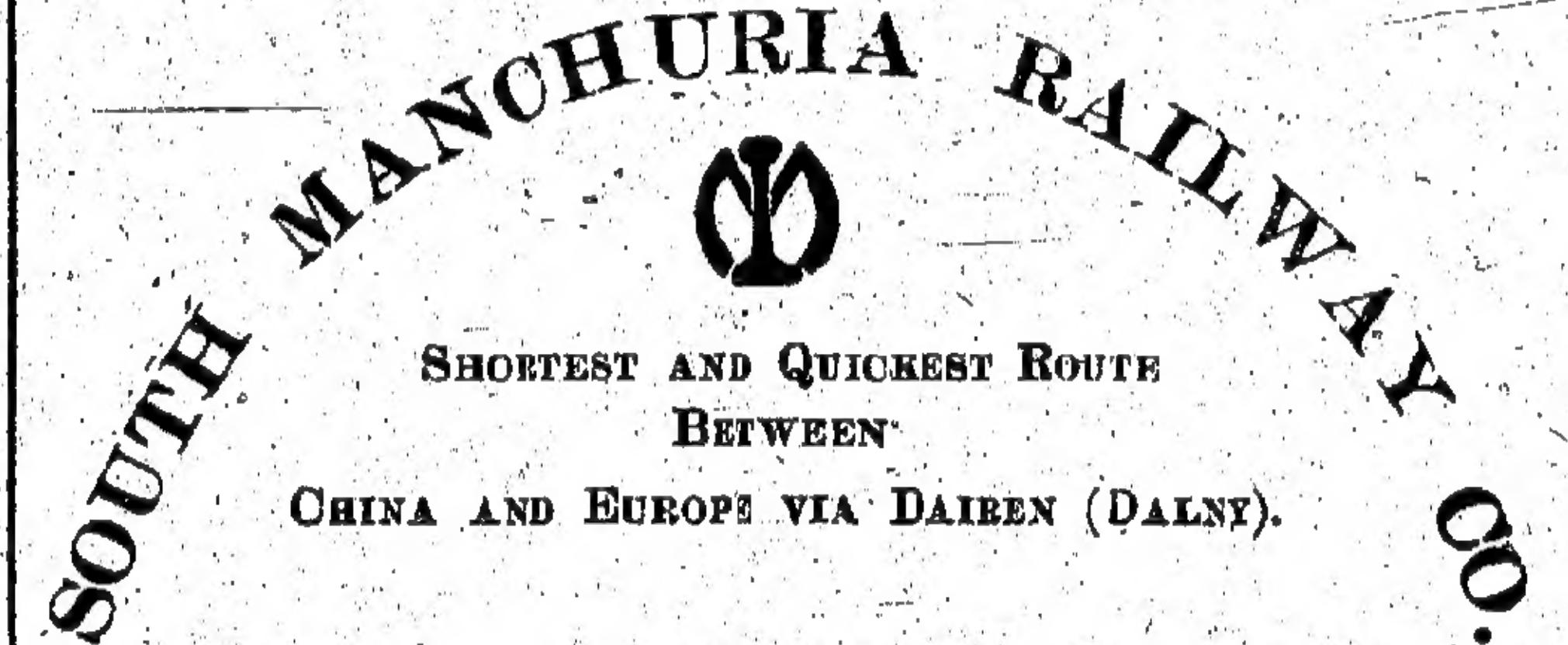
" HAICHING" } SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. } FRIDAY, 20th Nov., at Noon.

" HAIYANG" } SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. } TUESDAY, 24th Nov., at Noon.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1908. 1579



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AT DAIKEN (Dairen), PORT ARTHUR and CHANGCHUN (KWANCHENGZU), and also very shortly at MUKDEN, all managed by the Company and provided with every convenience, luxury, and comfort.

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" HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST	\$10.00

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

In accordance with an instruction received from the American Postal Authorities for the present the weight limit on parcels to America by the direct route has been altered from 11 lbs. to its old limit 4 lbs. 6 ozs.

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dalmatia and Siberia.

27th December... at 11.30 a.m.

3rd December... at 8.30 p.m.

11th December... at 11.00 a.m.

POB DATE

Saturday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.

Friday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.

Friday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.

Friday, 20th, 1.15 P.M.

Friday, 20th, 2.00 P.M.

Friday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.

Friday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.

Saturday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.

Saturday, 21st, 1.15 P.M.

Saturday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.

Saturday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.

Sunday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.

Monday, 23rd, NOON.

Monday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M.

Monday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.

Tuesday, 24th, 8.00 A.M.

Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.

Tuesday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.

Tuesday, 24th, 1.15 P.M.

Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.

Tuesday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.

Tuesday, 24th, 9.00 P.M.

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Tuesday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.

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Tuesday, 24th, 9.00 P.M.

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